ACADEMY OF MUSIC-2-8-The Black Crook.

AMBERG THEATRE-8-Child of Fertune.

AMERICAN ART GALLERIES-7:30 to 10:30-Exhi-

BIJOU THEATRE-2-8-A Mad Bargain. BROADWAY THEATRE-8-Ninety Days.

CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL-10 a. m. until 10 p. s The Dore Gullery-8:30-Concert. CASINO-8:15-Basoche.

OHICKERING HALL-8-Concert. COLUMBUS THEATRE-S-Annie Pixley.

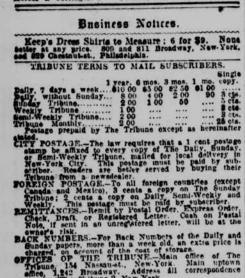
DALYS THEATRE-11-Lenten Natinee-8 15-Twel'th Right. EMPIRE THEATRE-2-8:15-The Girl I Left Behind

Me. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-8:15-Fedora EN THEATRE-2-8:15-Giroffe-Giroffe GRAND OPERA HOUSE-2-8-Across the Potomac. HARRIGAN'S THEATRE-2-8-Mulligan Guards' Ball. HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-8:15-The County Fair. MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-2-8:30-A

Trip to Chinatown. OSTER & BIAL'S-2-8-Vaudeville LYCEUM THEATRE-8:15-Americans Abroad.
PALMER'S THEATRE-8:20-Lady Windermer
STANDARD THEATRE-8:15-The Sportsman. STANDARD THEATRE-8:15-The Sportsman.
STAR TREATRE-8:15-On Probation.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE-8-Vaudeville,
UNION SQUARE THEATRE-8:15-Richard III.
14TH STREET THEATRE-2-8-Niobe.

#### Inder to Advertisements.





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New York Daily Tribune.

HARLEM OFFICES:

#### FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1893.

# TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The trial of officials accused of corruption in connection with Panama lottery bonds is to begin in Paris this morning. — The opponents of Home Rule were successful in the election at Grimsby, Mr. Henenge, Unionist, being chosen over Mr. Josse, Liberal. — The condition of Senator Morgan, who is ill at Southampton, was materially improved. === A luncheo given on the steamship New-York at apten, Minister Lincoln responding to a toast to President Cleveland. = Ten peasants were killed and seven wounded in a riot in the Servian village of Gonashitza.

Corporations, at Trenton, gave a hearing to Citizens' League on the racing repealers, and decided to hear the race-track men to-day; Speaker Flynn continued his arbitrary rulings: an effort will be made to impeach him. \_\_\_\_ The Democratic State machine carried the election in Lansingburg by the grossest frauds. === Town and city elections were held throughout New-York State; the Republicans made gains in many places. \_\_\_\_ The Legislature met after nearly a week's vacation. =The new Cabinet officers, except Secretary Gresham, already sworn in, took the oath at the

City and Suburban.-Julius Stich, a hat dealer, committed suicide in a liquor-store. === The Grand Jury investigating Police Justice Grady's acts. === Baseball men adopted changes in the playing rules. == Stocks opened weak, and in the early dealings further declined, but subsequently there was a full recovery, and the closing was generally strong and confident. Money on call ruled at about 30 per cent, but early loans were made at a higher rate, and the last rate was 2 per cent.

The Weather .- Forecast for to-day : Warmer and partly cloudy, possibly followed at night by rain. emperature yesterday : Highest, 41 degrees; lowest, 30; average, 36 3-8.

The office-seekers be upon us! So may the members of the new Cabinet exclaim with one accord. The hungry and thirsty are in Washington in force, and those who are not there in person are using the United States mails for all they are worth. What the new heads of departments from Gresham to Morton intend to do about it remains to be seen, but in any circumstances they will not find official life a bed of roses for several weeks at least.

Republicans in this State have no reason to be dissatisfied with the result of the local and town elections which have taken place so far this year. The returns received from those occurring yesterday show that our party friends have held their own generally, and in some places made small gains. Considering the severity of the winter and the quantity of snow in the country roads, the result is as satisfactory as could be expected.

ndition of the streets in the heavy trucking district downtown on the West Side is indescribably bad-worse, one of the men in business there says, than he has known it in twenty-six years. Practically no attempt to r away the snow, mud and ice has been made by the Street-Cleaning Department, while alty in getting their teams through se so-called thoroughfares has cost the business firms in that section hundreds of dollars every week. Some of these people have taken the trouble to clear the streets in front of their ees; and when, after going to this expense, they receive notification that they will be ed if they fail to keep their gutters en, it is easy to see that their opinion of Tammany incompetency and misrule is not favorable. The interviews printed on another page ought not to be overlooked by the streetleaning officials.

the relating to the action of Police Justice ady which the Grand Jury now has under

City Club made a thorough investigation, and the records are easily available for the use of the Grand Jury. It appears that Grady was shrewd enough not to violate the letter of the law, and so will escape indictment, His oflaw seems desirable, and a ringing presentment on the subject from the Grand Jury is in order.

Yesterday's proceedings at Trenton showed that the racetrack men are ready to do anything to postpone or stave off the action which the friends of law and order throughout the State are so earnestly demanding. Public hearings were denied by both branches of the Legislature on the ground that no precedents existed therefor, but in the Assembly the autocratic Speaker only saved himself by the narrowest chance from being overruled on this point. A hearing was granted, however, by the Assembly committee which has the repealers in charge, and the advocates of repeal presented their case strongly. The other side is to be heard to-day-as if there were any other side worth a moment's notice in this crisis!

## ATTEND TO FLYNN.

In ail struggles with political ruffians such as the gang that is in power at Trenton, the forces of morality are at a serious disadvantage owing to their want of organization and coherent power. The peculiar self-interest which welds together the Jersey gamblers, which renders Tammany Hall in this city, the McLaughlin ring in Brooklyn and the Murphy crowd at Albany so nearly omnipotent, and which moves them all to such brazen exhibitions of contempt for public opinion, is lacking to those who occasionally rise in opposition. The opposition, consequently, however fierce it may be for a moment, and however formidable it may look, is likely to grow weak and desultory in action, to scatter its energies, and finally to spurt its life out without having accomplished anything permanent or substantial. The "boodlers," gamblers, and political toughs understand this tendency, and proceed in view of it. The despicable person who is so deeply disgracing the State of New-Jersey now as Speaker of its Assembly would no more think of uttering his brutal speeches and making his dishonest rolings than of shooting down the opposition members, if he did not believe, as such creatures express it, that the thing will soon blow over." He stands at his desk and lies about the result of a division, with everybody around well knowing that he lies, and that he has enforced his own will, or that of the gang of gamblers who put him where he is, in open defiance of the actual vote of the House, and he does it without a blush or a tremor. His impudence and dishonesty are calculated. They rest on his belief that the decent people of the State are unorganized and incompetent, however numerous they may be.

The Citizens' League has a great work in hand, and it should be performed resolute-Its first duty is to teach Speaker Flynn lesson, and it should be done, no matter at what cost, the next time he lies about a roll-call. There is no use talking about passing the repealers so long as a disreputable racetrack starter and ex-ginmill keeper can stand at the Speaker's desk and decide questions as he pleases without regard to the votes. We have had enough of this sort of deviltry in our Legislatures. It is sheer revolution, and if it cannot be met otherwise it must be met as such. If we are going to take it and put up with it and let every boss's jackal, that is stuck into such offices to do the dirty work of gamblers and boodlers, ride roughshod over everything that savors of law and decency, we might just as well give up the fiction

of free government.

The time is ripe for a concerted, organized and effective movement to put an end to the evils of Guttenburg. Gloucester and the New-York poolrooms. But if the Citizens' League tic.—The House Committee on Municipal at Trenton shows the faintest sign of cowardice in the crisis now before it, such a movement will be rendered almost impossible. If, on the other hand, the League goes to work in the right way, if it brings the order-loving people of the State to a full sense of their danger and duty, if it so arouses and organizes public opinion, sinking partisanship and ordinary political relations completely, as to convince legislators that they must pass the repeal bills or suffer political annihilation and public dishonor, it will do much more than save New-Jersey. It will open the way to an assertion of moral sentiment in this city which will break its way into the District-Attorney's office and Police Headquarters, which will bring Mr. Nicoll and Superintendent Byrnes to a realization of their duty, which will compel Tammany Hall to lift the brakes that fetter those officials and to give up the two or three hundred thousand dollars that the poolsellers pay annually for "protection" in defying the law. The Citizens' League must not falter, and its first business is with Flynn.

## A LITTLE CHANGE.

The outgo of gold, the pressure in the money markets, the depression in Wall Street, are not results of anything President Cleveland has done or failed to do. They are the direct and its new policy, evidently dangerous, though not as yet distinctly defined. Because it is unknown, that policy is regarded by the business world with the more apprehension. Its general month. tendency men infer, and have a right to infer, from the actions of the party in the past. It is not a policy which tends to preserve a sound currency, to make industries prosperous, or to secure good wages for labor. Therefore business men, here and abroad, have their doubts about the future, and these doubts find expression in monetary disturbance and the outgo

of gold. The truth is that the people voted for a change last November, when they were enjoying the greatest measure of prosperity they ever had known. When one is at the top, change means going down. Practical men know it, if io not. After a while voters also will know that change, when wages are the best ever known, cannot be expected to mean anything but lower wages; that change when every mill is employed to its fullest capacity cannot be expected to mean anything but diminished employment for labor; that change when new works by the hundreds are in progress of erection means stoppage of many. It was change the voters wanted, and they will

be fortunate if they do not get it. The consequences of a vote for change do not depend altogether upon what President Cleveland does or says. Those voters were not entirely senseless who opposed his financial ideas, and yet helped to elect him and a Democratic Congress. They perceived, more intelligently than some Eastern business men. that the President alone could not settle the policy of his party. Now that Mr. Cleveland is President, the business world learns from his inaugural that he cannot tell what is going to he done, because he cannot know what his party in Congress will do. The voters sent

matter of the last importance that the President was disposed to resist that will.

Thus it is seen that the President's most earnest wishes regarding the financial difficulty are likely to be thwarted by the opposition of fence, however, shows how grave abuses may his own party in Congress. Democratic jouroccur under the present law. A change in the | nals state that a careful canvass of the next Congress has been made through the Democratic National Committee, and that the results are such as to discourage Mr. Cleveland's hope that the Silver Purchase act can be repealed. It is significant that within the last few days the best thing his most earnest supporters have ventured to hope for, if we may udge from their public expressions, is some sort of compromise by which coinage of silver may be resumed in restricted amount, while purchases of silver bullion may be discontinued. But the business world well knows that such a compromise would be of no practical service. The existing conditions are such as to take gold out of the country, unless a great change can be promptly effected in the confidence of foreign investors regarding American securities. As respects trade balances, too, existing conditions are such as to take gold out of the country unless a decided change can be effected in the relations of prices and in the demand for foreign goods. But it is known to everybody that the policy of the party which has now come into power tends to bring about larger importations of foreign goods, and consequently larger payments to other countries. So long as these conditions continue, it may well be doubted whether any declarations by the President could essentially change them.

#### THE PRIVATE SECRETARIES.

The passage in the closing hours of Congress of the bill providing that every Representative and delegate may employ at Government expense a private secretary at a salary of \$100 month opens a way into the public service and a great career into which the ambitious youth of the country will no doubt flock in arge numbers. To be private secretary to a member of Congress is not in itself a very great thing, though a higher ambition than that which is sometimes observed to animate a college student to be chief clerk to a large brindle dog. But it introduces a young man to great opportunities. Particularly if he has a taste for political life, has carried a torch in a procession and can write his name without running his tongue out. It is that sort of young man whom the country invites into its service at the expense of \$100 a month, or an aggregate of \$333,300 per annum, in the expectation that he will make the most of his opportunities, learn to lean both elbows on a bar and talk politics with fluency and energy and eventually become himself a member of Congress with a private secretary of his own. Constant association with lawmakers will have he same effect it has at Albany, where a certain term of service as member of the Assembly is held to be the equivalent of a course of study and sufficient qualification for membership of the bar. Intimate and confidential relations with statesmen will at the same time fit him to manage a caucus or boss a ward, and he privileges of the floor of the House of Representatives which are accorded private secretaries will enable him to learn the amenities of debate and how to chew tobacco and smoke in good society. In the cloakrooms also he may make a choice collection of highflavored anecdotes and learn occasionally a new

cuss word. Great advantages will be enjoyed by the private secretaries. Each one may constitute nimself an avenue of approach, a sort of anteroom to his chief, which will be not only a great convenience to the latter, but will furnish speculative opportunities for both not by any neans to be despised. Being equal in number to the membership of the House, they can effect an organization of their own and in many ways influence legislation-always for good, of course. By their official positions they will be a "Third House" without incurring the disrepute of being a "Lobby." The population of Washington will receive a permanent addition currency in circulation among boarding-house and saloon keepers will be increased to the extent of \$333,300 during the LIIId Congress. And no one who has ever observed the impressive dignity, the sense of responsibility, consciousness of power and well-fitting clothes of the average private secretary will need to be told that this cession to Washington society will elevate its tone and raise the standard of its intellectual quality. For though they are not obliged under the law to pass a civil service examination, no one who knows the character of our statesmen can doubt that every member of Congress will constitute himself a Civil Service Commission and subject all applicants for the position of private secretary to the most rigid examination before appointment-perhaps in reading, writing and arithmetic, but at any rate in practical politics and mixed drinks.

No functions are prescribed for them by law, but we presume that every member of Congress has enough business to occupy the time of at least one private secretary; and even if he has not, it will be a great comfort to him to have some young man always on hand and under pay to help him "support the Constitution of the United States." Even if none of natural result of the success of his party, with the new secretaries do anything else, it will be an inspiring spectacle well worth \$333,300 a year to see 303 bright and promising young men supporting the Constitution at \$100 a

### THE CONSOLIDATION BILL.

Arrangements have been made for a hearing at Albany to-day on the Consolidation bill, and a large number of Brooklynites have decided to go to the capital in a body to urge favorable consideration of this measure. The advocates of consolidation do not appear to be dismayed by the bargain which is reported to have been made last week between Boss McLaughlin and the so-called Democratic Regency in the State, one factor in which is said to have been a pledge on the part of the latter that the Consolidation bill shall not become a law at this session. The bill is entitled to be considered on its merits. Some misapprehension exists regarding the true purpose of the measure, and some people are talking about it as if it provided for the union forthwith of all the cities and towns embraced in the territory suggested by the Consolidation Commission as desirable to be included in "Greater New-York." This is by no means the case. What the bill provides for is simply a vote of the people in these cities and towns on the question of consolidation-a vote which will furnish the basis for future action. It would seem as if both the friends and opponents of union would be glad to see this bill passed and the vote taken. At all events, the agitation which would precede such a vote is eminently desirable, for the more the question of consolidation is discussed the better.

In one respect the pending bill has been carelessly drawn and is in obvious need of amendment. The third section provides that after said election the Commission . . shall proceed to prepare and report to the members to Congress who would express in Legislature such bills as are necessary to bring legislation their will, and did not deem it a the affairs of said territory under a single

municipal administration." Surely this assumes too much. If the vote is adverse, is the Commission to proceed in the same way as if it is favorable? If a vote is taken next fall and it shows a majority against consolidation, the question of "Greater New-York" will be settled for several years at least.

A REFORM THAT MUST COME. Some recent utterances of municipal officials have encouraged the belief that they are favorably impressed with the proposition to burn the city's refuse instead of dumping it in the sea. If that, is their mood, and especially if Mr. Croker shares it, there is reason for general rejoicing. The reform cannot come swiftly, in all probability, but it is encouraging to see indications that it is making some progress-that an intelligent understanding of the danger and waste of the present system is slowly spreading among those who have control over municipal affairs. New-York is behind the times in numerous particulars, and this is one of them. There is no novelty about the cremation of garbage, though it has sometimes been spoken of as if it involved mysterious problems and could not be put in practice here without a great deal of fortitude and considerable risk of failure. The conditions vary, of course, in different places, and the cost is an uncertain element until it has been ascertained by experience; but that is about the only doubtful point. That the vile stuff which plagues us until it is removed, and then frequently returns in part to be a still worse plague, can be reduced to ashes without difficulty or annoyance has been proved conclusively on a small scale in this neighborhood, and on a large scale in numerous places.

The question which many citizens are asking with increasing emphasis and frequency and which the municipal authorities are beginning to consider is this: Shall the system which is employed elsewhere with perfect success as regards health, comfort and economy be applied here in the near future, or shall we go on with a system which is unhealthful, expensive and intrinsically absurd? We say expensive because, although the cost of cremation cannot be estimated exactly in advance, there is no reason whatsoever to suppose that it would be greater than the cost of dumping, while there is substantial ground for believing that it would be at least one-quarter less, almost at the outset. This is the expectation which the experience of other cities suggests. Of course at the same price the gain would be enormous, but competent judges think that the pecuniary advantage would be almost as conspicuous as the sanitary, though vastly less

important. It is scarcely to be hoped that this year or next will see the abolition of the old, disredited, unwholesome methods, and the substitution of a system against which nobody has vet ventured to allege any essential defect. But an earnest endeavor to make the need of this particular reform evident cannot be altogether wasted. Certainly it is not believed by anytedy that we shall go on in the old way forever, or even for many years; but the change can be greatly hastened by an exhibition of popular interest, and especially by a demonstration of accomplished facts, such as may readily be made by citing the experience of other communities. THE TRIBUNE on Sunday last made a serious contribution to this object in an accurate and comprehensive article. Some of our contemporaries have performed a similar service. We urge them all, and public-spirited citizens also who belong to various organizations for promoting the common welfare, to keep up the discussion and make the interest and importance of the subject known to all within the range of their influence.

A CHARITIES EXCHANGE. One fact deserves to be emphasized in con noction with Mr. Kennedy's noble and munificent gift to the non-sectarian charities of this city. That is the establishment of a central office which will be open night and day for the investigation and relief of worthy car distress. Whoever receives from a beggar in the streets or at his door a piteous appeal for help can refer the applicant to the United Charities Building, with the assurance that the case will be thoroughly investigated and judged on its merits. When the full force of these systematic arrangements for separating the honest out-of-work from the professional beggar is appreciated, there will be fewer vagrants in the streets plying their trade and imposing upon human credulity. Whoever is now in the habit of doling out pennies at street-corners or of listening sympathetically to tales of privation and distress at his hall door no longer has any excuse for indiscriminate alms-giving. His plain duty is to refer all such applicants to an office where there are facilities for ascertaining the precise facts and for extending mercy only to those who fairly deserve it. When this is done and an annual subscription is paid to the working charities societies housed in Mr. Kennedy's fine building, the richest and the softest-hearted man alike can refuse belo to a beggar without hesitation or conscientious qualms.

The four societies for which this magnificent building has been erected all represent business principles in the operation of charitable agencies. The Children's Aid Society, the New-York City Mission and Tract Society, the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor and the Charity Organization Society recognize no limitations of religion or race, and are conducted with as much system and practical efficiency as the largest manufactories or mercaptile houses. Mr. Kennedy in his presentation address referred to the Good Samaritan, who improvised a hospital, took the place of a surgeon and nurse, and left an endowment fund for the sufferer, as marking out the lines on which all modern charitable work should be conducted. The comparison was apt, but one element was left out. The businesslike capacity and shrewd, practical ability of modern charitable enterprise were not indicated. These are characteristic features. The Good Samaritan now needs to be a skilled detective in order to avoid imposture and to discover fraud and sham. He must take lessons of the mammon of unrighteousness and be as wise in his generation as the children of light.

The modern charitable agency needs to be nothing less than a sieve for separating the wheat from the chaff. Benevolence which gives in ignorance curses rather than blesses. It tends to pauperize, degrade and demoralize those whom it seeks to benefit. The time is surely coming in this great metropolis when through the intelligent work of systematized charities beggars will disappear from the streets from sheer lack of that thoughtless natronage which promotes imposture. The time is also near at hand when vagrants and tramps will find the loathesome police station lodging-rooms closed against them in the interest of public health and morals. municipal lodging-houses are opened in every quarter of the town and decent accommodation is offered to every unfortunate who is willing to work for his night's lodging and his breakfast, that horrible caricature upon public charity will disappear from progressive New-York. The United Charities Building has been con-

verted into a centre where philanthropic energies can be intelligently directed and works of mercy systematically dispensed. It contains within its walls the promise of the potency of a Better New-York; and that is perhaps more important than a Greater New-York.

The Supreme Court of Tennessee has rendered a sweeping decision against every form of poolselling and bookmaking in that State, outside of chartered race-courses. The court holds that a bet dommenced in Tennessee, even when the money offered is invested by telegraph in or outside the State, is gaming under the statute and is unlawful. There can be no reasonable doubt that the Court of Appeals in this State would render a similar decision against the poolrooms, if a properly prepared case were carried to the court on appeal. But too many (Tammany politicians are filling their pockets by blackmailing the poolrooms for Tammany Hall to consent to closing these pestilential dens. A bill is to be presented at Albany soon, however, which will be so clear and exhaustive in its provisions, and so severe in its penalties, that the Police Department and the District Attorney's office can no longer invent the slightest pretext for leaving the poolrooms unmolested, if this act becomes a law. This bill ought to be passed without fail. A similar agitation to that in New-Jersey against the disgraceful racetrack bills ought to be started in this State against those prolific sources of evil, the poolrooms.

Excellent success has attended the effort to ruise a fund in Boston for the erection of a suitable memorial to the late Bishop Brooks. The committee in charge announce that the fund has reached \$77,200, and that no further subscriptions will be asked for. The readiness with which the people of Boston offered their contributions and the large amount secured furnish the best of testimony as to the high regard in which his fellow townsmen held the great preacher whose death has caused such genuine and widespread grief.

No wonder there was great rejoicing in Southampton on the arrival of the New-York, sailing under the Stars and Stripes. It was a great day for Southampton, and likewise for the American flag. That the Southampton steamers will be exceedingly popular with travellers is a foregone conclusion. The city is only two hours by rail from London; passengers are landed on the wharf, the railway carriages are entered directly and there are no delays by reason of the tides. At Liverpool not only are passengers compelled to go ashore by means of tenders, but the railway stations are a considerable distance from the landing stages. The German steamships heretofore calling at Southampton have sent their London passengers ashore by tenders. The new arrangement will appreciably diminish the annovances of the trip from New-York to London, and vice versa, and many will choose it in consequence, even if no question of patriotism were involved.

Nominated in a thunder storm and inaugurated in a snow squall, Mr. Cleveland need have no fear of the elements-even the discordant ones in his own party.

They are preparing to give ex-Senator Dawes warm reception when he returns to his home in Pittsfield this week, in recognition of his distinguished services in Congress for a period covering thirty-six years. One would think that at the age of seventy-six Mr. Dawes would be inclined to rest rather than labor. But it is an-nounced that he intends to "settle down to the practice of law in Pittsfield," and it is expected that he will do some literary work. There can be no doubt that he is enjoying a vigorous old age, and it would be hard to think of a pleasanter ice to spend it than in the truly beautiful city of Pittsfield.

It would be of interest to know the object which the architects of the new Diamond Exchange Building in Maiden Lane had in view in surmounting the building with a statue of

the green goods games which are practised daily at these places, except to note the arrests of the law-breakers and swindlers, when such ar-rests take place, they would be doing the pubic a real service. That is the rule which The Tribune has always followed. There is no real news in the put-up jobs which are styled races on these winter trucks. To report such miserable schemes of fraud day after day, as if they were legitimate contests between horses of merit, is to dignify them; and, in fact, to serve the interests of the poolrooms and of the thieves who carry on these winter tracks. It all the principal jourcals of this city would unite in ignoring these impadent and dishonest affairs altogether, winter racing at Gloucester and Guttenburg would die of neglect. The newspapers which help the winter racetracks and the city poolrooms by publishing reports of the hippodromes at these winter tracks are responsible for a great deal of the mischief which these tracks and these poolrooms do.

#### PERSONAL.

Renben O. Smith, who died in Cleveland last week at the age of seventy years, was long a merchant in Olean, N. Y., and widely known in Western New-York and in the metropolis. About I'en years ago be re-moved with a son-in-law to Cleveland and became a partner in a business house founded by the latter.

Peary will have a rival in Arctic exploration this coming summer in Frederick Jackson, who takes a British party up to Franz Joseph land, and who thinks he will there have land up to the 84th parallel of latitude, possibly further. Thence he proposes to proceed in dog-sledges.

George L. Douglass, Speaker of the Kansas House of Representatives and the political hero of the hour in the Sunflower State, is a Pennsylvanian by birth. Erie is his native place, but his father, John W. Douglass, having been Commissioner of Internal Revenue under having been Commissioner of Internal Revenue under Grant, the young man was brought up in Washington. Having become a lawyer, he lived in Philadelphia for a year or two, and came near taking roof there. The late Attorney-General Brewster had a high opinion of him. Mr. Brewster employed Mr. Douglass to travel through the West in connection with bitar Route prosecutions, and this led to the young man's adopting Wichita, Kan., as his hone. Mr. Douglass is a good after-dinner speaker, as well as an eloquent political orator.

M. Godefroy Cavalgnac, who has recently risen into prominence in the French Chamber of Doputies, through a speech on the Panama scandal, is a re-served, cautious and even unpopular sort of man. Like President Carnot, he is a civil engineer by pro-

a Cabinet Minister he attracted attention by his equestrian indulgences. It appears that Mr. Hoke Smith, though not given to eccentric performances, is very fond of the saddle.

Some one ventured to call the Rev. Dr. William J. Tucker "Bill" at the reception given to him by the Dartmouth Club, in Roston last Saturday, much to the surprise of the company, if not of the honored guest of the occasion. "The Boston Herald" says that President Tucker "would probably resent such familiarity' from anybody but a Dartmouth man as indignantly as a distinguished professor of Harvard is reported to have done once upon a time when he overheard somebody alluding to him by a ufchame familiar to the students at Cambridge. 'What right lines that fellow got to call me by that name!' said the indignant professor. 'He isn't a graduate of Harvard College.'"

Eugene Field played a little joke on his guests at a luncheon which he gave in Chicago the other day in honor of Dr. Edward Everett Hale. A lot of cobwebbed bottles, days labelled to the cobwebbed bottles. of conwebbed bottles, duly labelled and entered on the bill of fare as if filled with rare wines, were found to contain nothing but water.

Queen Victoria is not only an author, but an editor also. "The Court Circular," which appears in the London newspapers, is submitted to Her Majesty, with a lead pencil, for revision before it goes out. Either she or some one else finally supplied the "h" in the Empress Frederick's name a fortnight ago, after it had been emitted daily in a week or so,

OPERETTA IN GERMAN. The success which the Conried-Ferenczy Con of musical comedians won in "Der Vogelham at the Amberg Theatre has been one of the n features of the season thus far. It is, we belied on record that a foreign company has ever played a single work continuously for so time. But interest in it could not last for even-so the management has effected a change of choosing Millorcker's "Das Sonntagskind" for second work. Last April Mr. Conried br ward this operatia in English at the Carthe title of "A Child of Fortune." Its the title of "A Child of Fortune." Its success was fair, but not remarkable, notwithstanding that it

MUSIC.

Vienna. In the new representation this weaks not so apparent, for a very obvious reason, great deal of the bumor of man operetta librettos is untransis expression. This mode, as a rule, is character Viennese. The scene of the play or the au nationality of the people concerned in it is a mitted to influence either the verbal or the idiom. The characters in "Das Sonntagskind" are nominally English or Scotch; but take away a Highland costumes, which are, neverth out of place, and the names, which might grate be spared, and an intuition of prophetic pulse would never suspect the fact. The people all be to Viennese Operetta-land and nowhere else. Und the circumstances it is easy to understand why the comedy which is now presented at the Amberg Theorem is much sprightlyer and more entertaining that was in its English form at the Casino. The men are all better actors, and the principal comedian, Schuli works on lines that are wholly unknown to that an gular species of Suffoon which adapted operatis in leveloped in this country.

seemed to lie in the book, for the music was prets generally admired, and in parts is as good as the

est of the things of its kind which

But if the play has been made more the German company the music has not. The a chestra and chorus at Amberg's are very poor indeed and the women singers are singularly mompeted. This is a matter which suggests a variety of comment in view of the fact that New-York is wholly dependent on Germans for its theatrical musicians. One wouthink that the permanent German theatre would have a good orchestra, but such is not the case now am has not been for many years.

THE BRODSKY QUARTET.

In the small room of the Music Hall which has been set apart for chamber music, the Symphony String Quartette, so-called, of which Mr. Adolph Brookly is guartette, so-cauca, or which Mr. Adolph Brodey is leader, inst night gave its fifth concert. The room was superheated and hermetically sealed, which circum-stance made enjoyment of the music peculiarly dif-cult, and undoubtedly accounted in part for the hot that some well-known lovers of chamber music left the concert before its conclusion. Certain it is that a higher compliment could scarcely be paid to a musical higher complement than was implied in the patient endurance performance than was implied in the patient en of an audience that filled the room and applauded, is spite of the fact that the temperature and att were frightfully oppressive.

The club had the co-operation of Mr. William H. Sherwood in the performance of the Quintet for plane forte and strings which was the middle number of the programme. The performance of this monu work was peculiarly brilliant. Mr. Sherwood e into the spirit of the work with the same largeness conception and dramatic intensity that charact of the club's readings and the result was exhibarating to a degree. A smoother performance and one more finished in externals might easily be imagined, but no one with greater variety and sincerity of expression or greater richness in tonal color. The Schere was given with superb dash and crisp energy, and every movement called forth enthus-astic plaudits. Before the Quintel Mr. Brodshy astic plaudits. Before the Quintet Mr. Brodely and his associates played a Quartot in G by Harda, and after it the third Quartet of Bechover's Russian set. To the devotees of technical finesse the playing of the club is frequently disappointing, but there is compensation for all who place spirit above matter in the intelligence with which the composer's purposes are grasped and bodied forth in the interpretation. The club sacrifices nothing to a desire simply to charm tife ear. It appeals to the fancy and the contions, and for the reason its playing never becomes monotonous. The last concert is set down for April 4.

### SUIT AGAINST DR. MACARTHUR.

ANOTHER BAPTIST MINISTER WANTS 6200,00 FROM HIN AND OTHERS.

t peculiar suit came up before Judge Mo Mercury. The latter figures in mythology as the patron divinity of thieves. Do the members of the Diamond Exchange propose to place themselves and their property under his protection?

The newspapers of New-York could put an end to winter racing if they would refuse to report any of the fraudulent burlesques of races at Guttenburg and Gloucester. If they would keep out of their columns all information about us, his wife, for alleged conspiracy to ruin hi omplaint was served on October 28, 1890, but the omplaint was served on October 28, 1890, but the not come up until Monday, owing to the above of Mr. Tomplains in the West. Linus A. Gould, the counsel for the defendants, one of whom he is, he filed a demurrer in which he says that the statements in the complaint do not constitute cases for setting the constitute cases. in the complaint do not constitute cause for acties.

Judge McAdam reserved his decision. Fails and
Lewinson are the attorneys for Mr. Tompkins.

On Marcli 4, 1885, Elizabeth J. Redpath and the

On Marcii 4, 1885, Elizabeth J. Redpath and tasRev. George Tompkins were married. Mr. Tempkins
was made a Baptist minister in 1884 in England by
Dr. Spurgeon, but has never had charge of any
church. He was the proprietor of a hotel. However,
he and 74s wife lived together until April 28, 1866,
when they separated, his wife leaving him because she believed that her life was in danger. She
said, when she left him, that since they had been
her shuged her and treated her in an exmarried he abused her and treated her in an extremely harsh manner. On several occasions he struck her and pointed a revolver at her head saying struck her and pointed a revolver at her head saying that he would blow her brains out. Shortly after they had been married he made over a good deal of his property to her. When they separated they were living in Ontario, Canada. On May 16, 1888, Mr. Tompkins brought suit in the High Court of Justice in Ontario to recover the possession of his infant child, and the property which he had made over to his wife. He lost the suit and entered an appeal. In June, 1888, he and his wife met in the Calvary Baptist Church, of which both had become members. When Church, of which both had become members. When that two members of the congregation were man and wife, but did not live together, they at once set to work to reunite them. As a result of their labors Mr. work to reunite them. As a result of their labors Mr. and Mrs. Tompkins were reconciled and both signed an agreement not to quarrel any more. For about six months they lived together as the result of the work of Dr. MacArthur and the Advisory Committee of his church. Because the agreement was not kept Mr. Tompkins was expelled from the church. When, later, it was learned that Mrs. Tompkins was also to blame for the separation, size, too, was expelled. That was in the early part of 1859. On October 28, 1890, Mr. Tompkins

part of 1889. On October 28, 1890, Mr. Tompking brought suit against Dr. MacArthur, the Advisory Committee of Calvary Baptist Church and Ma-Tompkins for \$200,000 damages, because he alleged that those persons had conspired to ruin him. He said that the agreement which he was induced to said that the agreement which he was induced to saign was drawn up simply in order to make him believe that his wife was willing to forgive him and live with him again so that he would not uppeal the suit he had lost in Canada. As soon as the time the suit he had lost in Canada. As soon as the time the suit he had lost in Canada. As soon as the time the suit is the suit of experience of the suit for \$200,000, but went West, where he has been for over two years trying to get charge of a Baptist charch. He did not succeed, he suid, because whenever he referred by succeed, he suid, because whenever he referred by the suid. The suid because whenever he referred by the suid had been to be suit from Calvary Baptist Church.

Dr. MacArbist did not care to talk about the case yesterday, saying there was no information to be stem yesterday, saying there was no information to be stem yesterday, saying there was no information to be stem out, as the charge of conspirace had no foundation. None of the members of the Advisory Committee with Calvary Baptist Church.

Mr. Tompkins could be seen. Many of them are no longer connected with Calvary Baptist Church. Mr. Tompkins could be found. Mrs. Tompkins is in Chicago with her child.

GEORGE RIDDLE READS "ANGELO."

George Riddle once more displayed his versatility in searching numerous semblances of character yeaterday afternoon, reading from Victor Hugo's "Angelo," at the noon, reading from Victor Hugo's "Angelo," at the Concert Hall of the Madison Square Garden. There my a good audience present, which gave the usual close as a preciative attention and the customary evidences of appreciative attention and the customary evidences of appreciative attention and the customary evidence of an appreciative attention and the customary evidences of the reading powerful interpretations of the reading appreciation of the reading powerful interpretations of the reading of readings is an uncommonly interesting one and calls attention to the works of a remarkable writer. The four all the reading attention to the works of a remarkable writer. The four all the reading afternoon, and the course will end on Taskey of next week with "The Fool's Revenge."

MR. VANDERBILT LEASES A NEWPORT VILLA. Newport, R. I., March 7.—Corneltus Vanderbilt has taken a lease of a villa on Beacon Hill, owned by John H. Glover, of New-York. The lease was signed to-day. It had previously been anneally that Mr. Vanderbilt had taken the Mis villa.